

of the **Surprise** trees on his grounds, though they are growing in a pear orchard in which numerous susceptible varieties have died out entirely from blight, and other varieties have blighted more or less every year." (B. T. Galloway.)

Rubus sp. (Rosaceae), 45891. **Blackberry.** From Colombia. Presented by Mr. Hermano Apolinar-Maria, Institute de la Salle, Bogotá, at the request of Mr. F. M. Chapman, Washington, D. C. In April, 1913, while on a visit to Colombia, I found this variety growing in a little posada called El Pinon in the temperate zone at an elevation of 9,600 feet on the trail from Bogotá to Fusagasuga. El Pinon is exceedingly wet and this giant blackberry may be found only under the conditions which prevail there. It is not the El Moral de Castile, a cylindrical berry which grows in profusion at from 5,000 to 7,500 feet, but a much larger, rounder berry shaped more like a strawberry. These berries are often 3 inches in length." (Chapman.)

Solandra longiflora (Solanaceae), 45953. From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Presented by Mr. J. H. Maiden, Director, Botanic Garden. A West Indian evergreen shrubby vine, with ovate to obovate sharply pointed leaves on purplish petioles and yellow, fragrant flowers usually a foot long. If left untrimmed it is a rampant climber but can be grown as a dwarf shrub by constant pruning. It is an adaptive plant as it grows well in the driest and poorest places but does not appear to object to gross feeding. The foliage of this plant produces a valuable drug called solandrine which has the same active principles as atropine derived from the leaves and roots of *Atropa belladonna*. The best method of propagation is by cuttings which should be taken from the flowering branches just after the flowering season is over and planted in a well-drained light sandy soil. (Adapted from the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, vol. 28, p. 670.)

Stizolobium niveum (Fabaceae), 45940. **Dedman's bean.** From Salisbury, Rhodesia, Africa. Presented by the Director of Agriculture. One of the principle advantages that this bean has over the Florida velvet bean is the absence of the fine prickly hairs on the stem and leaves which makes the curing of that plant for hay a difficult operation. It also seems to be more resistant to frost. For these reasons **Dedman's bean**, or as it